

Topic/Objectives: Skin and Its Layers; (1) Identify and describe the functions of the skin and its layers, (2) Identify and describe the factors that determine skin color, (3) Compare and contrast the structures of each layer of the skin, (4) Recognize histological differences between the epidermis, dermis, hair follicles, and nail beds, (5) Identify and explain the function of sudoriferous glands, sebaceous glands, and dermal nerves.	Name:
	Date:
	Period:

Essential Question: What are the structural and functional differences between the epidermis and dermis?

Questions:	Notes: <p>The skin and its accessory organs make up the _____ system. The skin is a large organ responsible for maintaining _____:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Temperature _____ ◦ Protection of underlying tissues ◦ _____ of water loss ◦ Housing _____ receptors ◦ Synthesizing certain chemicals ◦ Excreting _____.
	<p>The outermost layer of the skin is the epidermis.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Protects against water loss, _____ injury, chemicals, and microorganisms. ◦ Made up of stratified squamous epithelium and _____ blood vessels. ◦ Cells are pushed outward as new cells form: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Stratum basale – reproductive cells and _____, well nourished ◦ Stratum spinosum – _____ begins ◦ Stratus granulosum – granular layer ◦ Stratum lucidum – _____ in palms and soles ◦ Stratum corneum – outermost layer
<p>Skin color results from a combination of genetic, _____, and physiological factors.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Melanocytes produce pigment called _____, which protects deeper cells from UV rays, and passes it to nearby cells through cytotrine secretion. ◦ Genetic differences in skin color result from differing amounts of melanin and the _____ of melanin granules. ◦ Exposure to _____ causes darkening of skin as melanin production increases. ◦ _____ within dermal blood vessels affects skin color. 	

